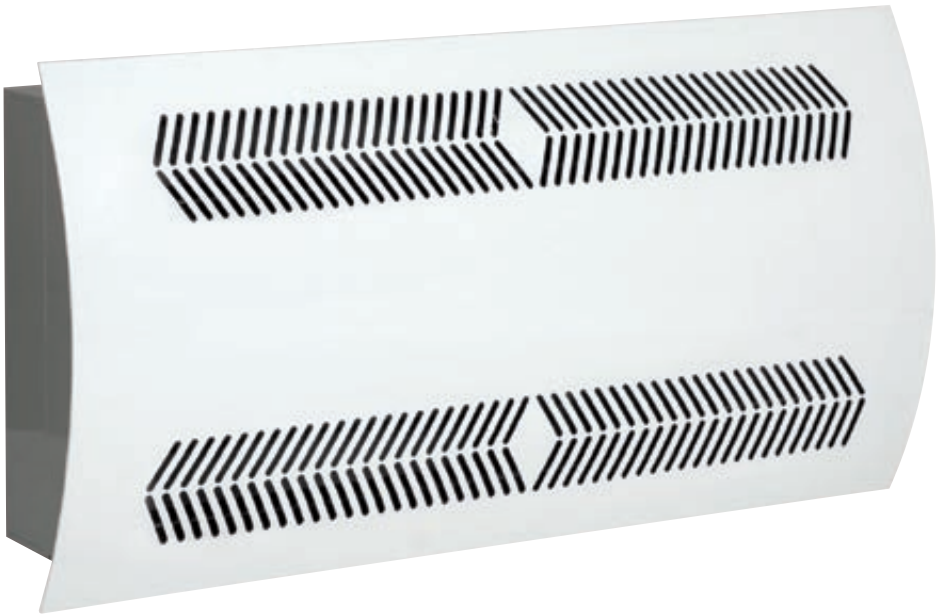
REMKO SLE 40-80

Swimming pool dehumidifier

Operation · Technology · Spare parts



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CE

Made by REMKO

These operating instructions must be read carefully before commissioning/using the unit!

These instructions are part of the unit and must always be kept near to the site of installation or on the unit.

Subject to changes; errors and typographical errors excepted!

REMKO SLE 40-80

Dehumidification

The interrelated processes occurring during dehumidification are based on physical laws.
These are illustrated here in simplified form in order to explain the principle of dehumidification.

The use of REMKO dehumidifiers

– No matter how well windows and doors are insulated, damp and moisture can penetrate even through thick concrete walls.

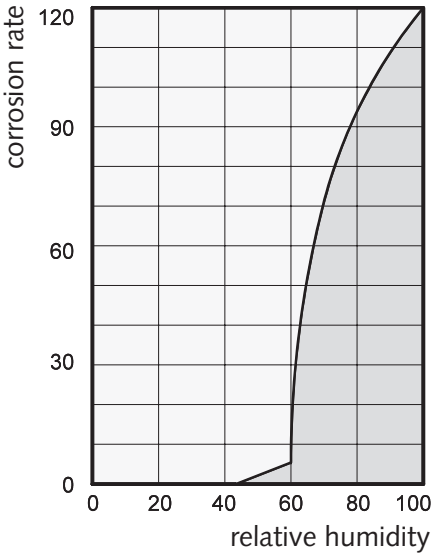
– The water volumes required for binding concrete, mortar, plaster, etc. are diffused out initially after 1-2 months under certain circumstances.

– Even moisture that has penetrated masonry following high water or flooding is only released very slowly.

– This applies similarly to e.g. moisture contained in stored materials.

The moisture (water vapour) escaping from buildings or materials is absorbed by the ambient air. This increases their moisture content and ultimately results in corrosion, mould, rot, peeling of paint coatings and other unwanted moisture damage.

The diagram opposite shows an example of the rate of corrosion, e.g. for metal at different humidity levels.



It can be seen that the rate of corrosion is insignificant below 50% relative humidity and can be disregarded below 40% relative humidity.

The rate of corrosion increases noticeably from 60% relative humidity. This moisture damage limit applies also to numerous other materials, e.g. powders, packaging, wood or electronic units.

Buildings can be dried out in different ways:

1. **By heating and air exchange:**

   The room air is heated to absorb moisture in order to then be discharged to the atmosphere. The total input energy is lost with the discharged, moist air.

2. **By dehumidification:**

   The moist air in an enclosed room is continuously dehumidified according to the condensation principle.

In terms of energy consumption, dehumidification has one decisive advantage:

Energy expenditure is restricted solely to the existing room volume. The mechanical heat released through the dehumidification process is returned to the room.

With correct use, the dehumidifier consumes only about 25% of the energy required for the "heating and ventilation" principle.

Relative humidity

Ambient air is a gas mixture and always contains a certain amount of water in the form of water vapour. This water volume is expressed in g per kg dry air (absolute water content).

1m³ air weighs about 1.2 kg at 20°C

Depending on the temperature, each kg of air is only able to absorb a certain amount of water vapour. When this absorptive capacity is reached, reference is made to "saturated" air; this has a relative humidity of 100%.

Relative humidity is therefore understood to be the ratio between the amount of water vapour currently contained in the air and the maximum water vapour volume at the same temperature.

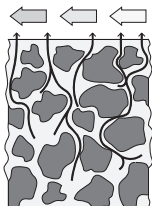
The ability of air to absorb water vapour increases with increasing temperature. This means that the maximum (= absolute) water content increases with increasing temperature.

Temp.	Water vapour content in g/m³ at a humidity of			
°C	40%	60%	80%	100%
-5	1.3	1.9	2.6	3.3
+10	3.8	5.6	7.5	9.4
+15	5.1	7.7	10.2	12.8
+20	6.9	10.4	13.8	17.3
+25	9.2	13.8	18.4	23.0
+30	12.9	18.2	24.3	30.3

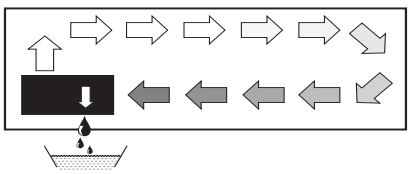
Drying materials

Building materials or structures can absorb substantial amounts of water, e.g. bricks 90-190 l/m³, heavy concrete 140-190 l/m³, lime-sand bricks 180-270 l/m³.
The drying out of moist materials, e.g. masonry, takes place as follows:

- The contained moisture moves from the inside of the material to its surface.



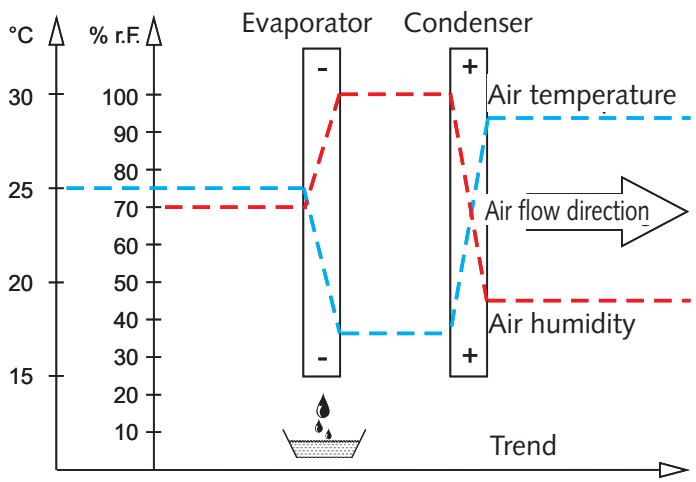
- Evaporation takes place on the surface = transition as water vapour to the ambient air.



- The air enriched with water vapour continuously circulates through the REMKO dehumidifier. It is dehumidified and leaves the unit at a slightly higher temperature to absorb water vapour from anew.
- In this way, the moisture contained in the material is gradually reduced.
  The material dries!

The produced condensate is collected in the unit and discharged.

The air flow is cooled on its way through or via the evaporator to below the dew point. The water vapour condenses and is collected in a condensate trap and discharged.



Condensation of water vapour

Since the maximum water vapour volume increases when the air is heated, the contained water vapour volume remains the same however, this results in a reduction of the relative humidity.

In contrast, when the air is cooled, the capacity to absorb the maximum water vapour volume reduces, the water vapour volume contained in the air remains the same and the relative humidity increases. If the temperature falls further, the capacity to absorb the maximum water vapour volume is reduced until it is equal to the contained water vapour volume.
This temperature is called dew-point temperature. When the air is cooled below the dew-point temperature, the contained water vapour volume is larger than the maximum water vapour volume. Water vapour is discharged.
This condenses to water. The air is relieved of moisture.

Examples of condensing are misted windows in winter or misting of a cold drinks bottle.

The higher the relative humidity, the higher the dew-point temperature, which is easier to fall below.

Heat of condensation

The energy transferred from the condenser to the air is composed of:

1. Heat energy previously removed in the evaporator.
2. Electrical motive energy.
3. Heat of condensation released during condensation of the water vapour.

For the change from a liquid to a gaseous state, energy is necessary. This energy is termed heat of evaporation.
It does not cause any rise of temperature, it is only necessary for the change from a liquid to a gaseous state.

Vice versa, energy is released during the liquefaction of gas, which is termed heat of condensation.

The amount of heat of evaporation and condensation is the same.
For water, this is:
2250 kJ/kg (4.18 kJ = 1kcal)

This shows that a relatively large amount of energy is released through the condensation of water vapour.
If the moisture to be condensed is not introduced through evaporation in the room itself, but from outside, e.g. via ventilation, the heat of condensation released in the process contributes towards room heating. During dehumidification, the heat energy is recirculated, which is consumed during evaporation and released during condensation.
During dehumidification of the supplied air, a large amount of heat energy is produced, which is expressed in a rise of temperature.

The time necessary for drying normally does not depend only on the unit capacity, but is rather determined by the rate at which the material or parts of the building release their moisture.

Safety information

The units were subjected to extensive material, functional and quality inspections and tests prior to delivery.

However, the units may constitute a hazard if used by untrained personnel, improperly or not for the intended purpose.

The following information must be observed:

- The units must not be installed and operated in hazardous locations.
- The units must not be installed and operated in atmospheres containing oil, sulphur or salt.
- The units must not be exposed to direct water jets.
- The air openings must always be kept free.
- The air suction grilles must always be kept free of dirt and loose objects.
- The units must not be covered during operation.
- Never insert foreign objects into the units.
- All electrical cables outside the units must be protected against damage (e.g. animals, etc.).
- The units must only be installed or mounted in the intended position (horizontal).
- Free and frost protected condensate discharge must always be ensured.
- The unit connections must always comply with the respectively applicable installation regulations.

⚠ ATTENTION

The units must be installed and mounted so that they are easily accessible for monitoring, repair and maintenance.

Unit description

The units are designed for universal and problem-free dehumidification.
They can be installed at numerous locations due to their compact size.

The units operate on the condensation principle with hermetically sealed refrigeration system with silent and low maintenance recirculation fan(s).

The fully automatic electronic control, integrated hygrostat and connections for local condensate discharge ensure trouble-free, continuous operation.

The units are reliable and easy to use and comply with the fundamental health and safety requirements of the pertinent EU regulations.

The units are used wherever dry rooms are a necessity and damage (e.g. due to mould) is to be avoided.

The units are also used for dehumidification of:

- Private swimming pools
- Wellness spas
- Whirlpool areas
- Sports studios
- Store rooms/archives
- Museums

Operation

All units are switched on and off by the integrated hygrostat.
The respective unit function is shown on the front display.

The recirculation fan sucks in the humid room air via suction openings below the front panel.

This is transported via a filter, evaporator and condenser.
At the cold *evaporator*, heat is extracted from the room air and cooled to below the dew point.
The water vapour contained in the room air deposits as condensate or frost on the evaporator gills.

At the *condenser* (heat exchanger), the cooled and dehumidified air is reheated and blown back into the room via the upper blow out openings with a slight rise of temperature of about 5°C above room temperature.
The conditioned drier air continuously mixes with the room air.
Due to the constant circulation of the room air through the unit, the relative humidity in the room is gradually reduced to the required humidity (% relative humidity).

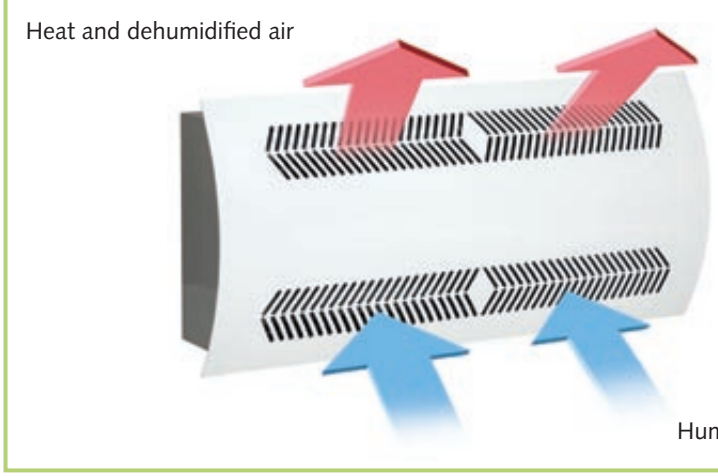
The hygrostat is set at the factory to 60% relative humidity.

Depending on the room air temperature and relative humidity or only during the defrost phase the condensed water constantly drips into the condensate trap and subsequently via the integrated drain connection into the condensate drain to be provided locally.

Safety circuit:
If the temperature at the condenser should exceed 55°C (e.g. due to fan failure or clogged suction filter), the compressor automatically stops to avoid being overloaded.
The compressor restarts automatically after 45 minutes.

The compressor always starts with a 30 second delay.

Functional diagram of SLE 40-80 dehumidifier



Installation

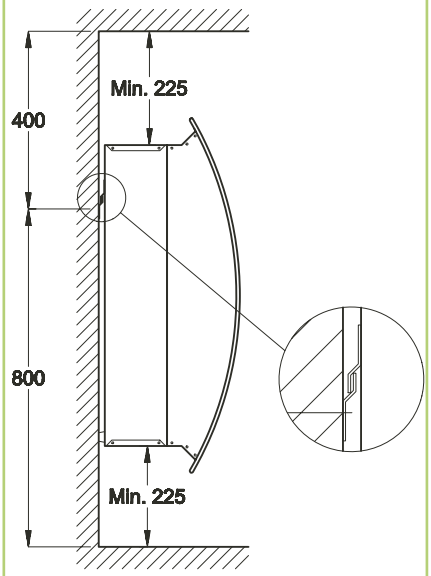
For optimal and reliable unit operation, the following information must be observed in any event:

- The unit must be mounted or installed in a suitable location appropriate to the structural conditions.
- The supplied wall bracket with suitable fixing material (not included) must be fixed securely to the wall.
- The unit must be mounted or installed horizontally to ensure free condensate drainage.
- The unit must be mounted or installed so that the air is able to be sucked in and blown out unhindered.
- For optimal operation of the unit, the minimum clearances from the unit to the ceiling and floor must be maintained.
- The unit should not be installed close to radiators or other heat sources.
- The room to be dehumidified must be closed from the ambient atmosphere.
- Open windows, doors, etc., as well as frequent entering and leaving the room should be avoided as far as possible.
- For optimal room air circulation by the dehumidifier, the supply and exhaust air openings must always be kept free of dirt and other obstacles.

Access to control

After removing 2 screws at the top of the unit, lift up the front panel and remove it from the unit horizontally.
The control is located in a housing above the compressor.
Access to the control takes place by removing the 2 screws on the front of the housing.

Wall mounting of units

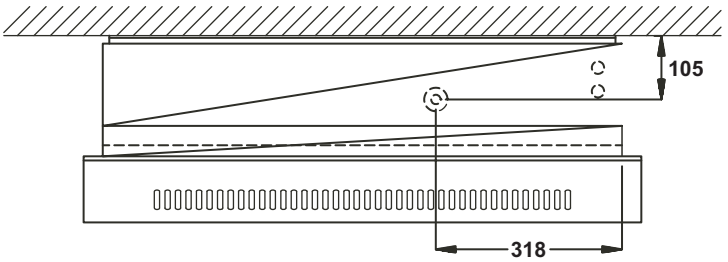


Condensate drain

The condensate drain is located at the bottom of the unit.
The condensate drain must be connected to the supplied drain connection.
A solid or flexible ½“ drain connection can be connected.

- The drain hose must always be installed with a minimum gradient of 2 % to enable the water to drain unhindered from the drip tray.
- Alternatively, a condensate pump (accessory) can also be mounted on the unit in order to pump the produced condensate to an outlet.
- For an outlet through the wall, specific preparations are necessary for correct condensate drainage prior to installation of the unit, e.g. the drilling of holes.
- The position of the outlet connection is shown in the diagram below.

Positioning the condensate drain



⚠ ATTENTION

Careful and professional installation must be ensured.

⚠ ATTENTION

The unit connections must always comply with the respectively applicable installation regulations.

Commissioning

Prior to each commissioning or as required, the air inlet and outlet grilles must be checked for clogging.

The units operate via an integrated hygrostat set to 60% relative humidity (standard value for swimming baths and indoor swimming pools). The unit does not start at room air conditions below 60% relative humidity. If the relative humidity is above 60%, the unit automatically starts the dehumidification process.

The front housing panel can be removed to make any changes to the hygrostat setting.
The hygrostat is located next to the evaporator below the compressor housing.
Turning the control knob clockwise *reduces the humidity*, turning anticlockwise *increases the humidity*.
An external hygrostat (accessory) can be fitted if required.
Connection option, see under "Electrical wiring diagram".

In order to prevent compressor damage, the units are provided with reclosing protection, which prevents immediate reconnection of the compressor after disconnection
The compressor initially switches on again after a delay of about 30 seconds!

NOTE

Interruption of unit operation for less than 6 minutes compressor operating time will force a restart lockout of about 4 minutes.

LED display

The units are provided with an electronic control. The following functions are controlled, monitored and displayed:

- Safety
- Monitoring
- On/off

The LED display is located on the side of the unit.

NOTE

If the unit is switched on or off via a main switch, all LEDs successively show green and the triangle red.

Symbol legend

The LED shows constant „green" when the unit is connected to the supply.

The LED shows constant „green" when the compressor is operating and the unit is dehumidifying.

This LED has no function for dehumidification.

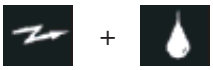
NOTE

If the relative humidity is below 60%, the unit will not start, even when the supply is connected.

A constant „green" lightning symbol indicates that the supply is connected to the unit.
Alternating „green" and „red" flashing LEDs indicate a unit fault registered via the condenser sensor (overheating).

If the condenser sensor registers an excessive temperature, the compressor is switched off and the unit remains inoperational for 45 minutes.
After lapse of this time, the unit is automatically switched on again.
After switching on again, the „red" triangle symbol no longer flashes, the drop symbol continues to flash.

The lightning symbol shows constant „green".



A „green" flashing drop symbol and a constant „green" lightning symbol indicate that the unit is functioning, but has been switched off by the condenser sensor (overheating).

NOTE

The flashing drop symbol is extinguished when the power is switched off and on again.

Care and maintenance

Fan control

When the hygrostat starts the dehumidifier, the fan(s) is/are switched on together with the compressor.

If constant ventilation is required, i.e. independent of dehumidification, a jumper can be connected between terminals 25 and 26.
The fan or fans then operate in a continuous mode!

Defrosting

At room temperatures below 20°C, the evaporator will start to frost after a short time.
When the evaporator sensor registers a temperature below 5°C on the evaporator surface, the unit continues to operate for 30 minutes in dehumidification mode.
After lapse of this time, the compressor stops and passive defrosting starts in that the fan or fans slowly blow room air over the evaporator and gradually defrost the same in the process.
When the evaporator sensor registers a temperature above 5°C, the compressor is switched on again.

Safety circuit

If the temperature at the condenser should exceed 55°C (e.g. due to fan failure or excessive room temperature (above 36°C), the compressor automatically stops to avoid being overloaded.
The compressor restarts automatically after 45 minutes.
The drop symbol in the display flashes!

NOTE

Regular care and maintenance is a basic precondition for a long useful life and trouble-free operation of the unit.

All moving parts are provided with low-maintenance permanent lubrication. The refrigeration system is a hermetically sealed system and must only be repaired by authorised specialist companies.

- Observe regular care and maintenance intervals.
- Depending on the particular operating conditions, the units should be tested by an expert for reliable operation as necessary, but at least once a year.
- Keep the unit free of dust and other deposits.
- If the unit should become fouled, it can be cleaned with a vacuum cleaner, whereby the condenser should be thoroughly cleaned.
- If the evaporator gills are heavily fouled, they should be cleaned carefully with soapy water.
- Do not use a direct water jet **e.g. high pressure cleaner, etc.**
- Do not use caustic cleaning agents or those containing solvents.
- Only use suitable cleaning agents to remove heavy fouling.

Cleaning the suction filter

The suction filter should be checked at regular intervals and cleaned if necessary.
The filter is fixed in a holder behind the suction openings.

ATTENTION

Regularly check the suction and blow out openings as well as filters for clogging.

- A lightly clogged filter can be cleaned by carefully blowing out or using suction.
- A heavily clogged filter can be washed in a luke warm (maximum 40°C) soap solution. Subsequently rinse thoroughly with clear water and allow to dry!
- It must be ensured that the dust filter is completely dry and undamaged prior to refitting.
- The units must only be operated with the dust filter fitted.

NOTE

Heavily clogged dust filters must be replaced with new ones.
Only original spare parts must be used.

Cleaning the condensate water collecting tray

To ensure that the produced condensate water is able to drain freely, the condensate collecting tray and the outlet must be cleaned at regular intervals.

Troubleshooting

Fault	Possible cause	Remedy
• The unit does not start. • Lightning symbol in display does not light.	No supply voltage.	• Indicates that the unit is operating, but has switched off due to overheating.
• The unit does not start. • Lightning symbol in display shows constant „green“.	Room humidity too low.	• Check the integrated or external hygrostat by setting it to a low relative humidity, e.g. < 40%. If the unit does not switch on again, the integrated or external hygrostat must be checked for a fault.
	The unit is outside its operating limits of 10 – 36°C.	• Check the room conditions and change if necessary.
• The compressor does not start. • The triangle symbol in the display flashes constant „red“.	The compressor was automatically switched off due to excessive temperature.	If the unit does not start after 45 minutes, the following must be checked: • Check that the fan/fans is/are operating.
	Lack of ventilation.	• Check whether the suction filter is clogged. • Check that the suction and blow out openings are free.
	Excessive ambient temperature.	• Check whether the condenser gills are fouled. • Check whether the room temperature is possibly above 36°C. If the room temperature is above 36°C, the unit must be switched off.
	Clogged filter/suction.	
• The lightning symbol in the display shows constant „green“. • The drop symbol in the display flashes constant „green“.	Indicates that the unit is operating, but has switched off due to overheating.	• The indication can be cancelled by disconnecting and reconnecting the supply.

NOTE

If no result is achieved after carrying out all functional checks, an authorised service station should be contacted.

ATTENTION

All work on the refrigeration system and electrical equipment must be referred to an authorised specialist!

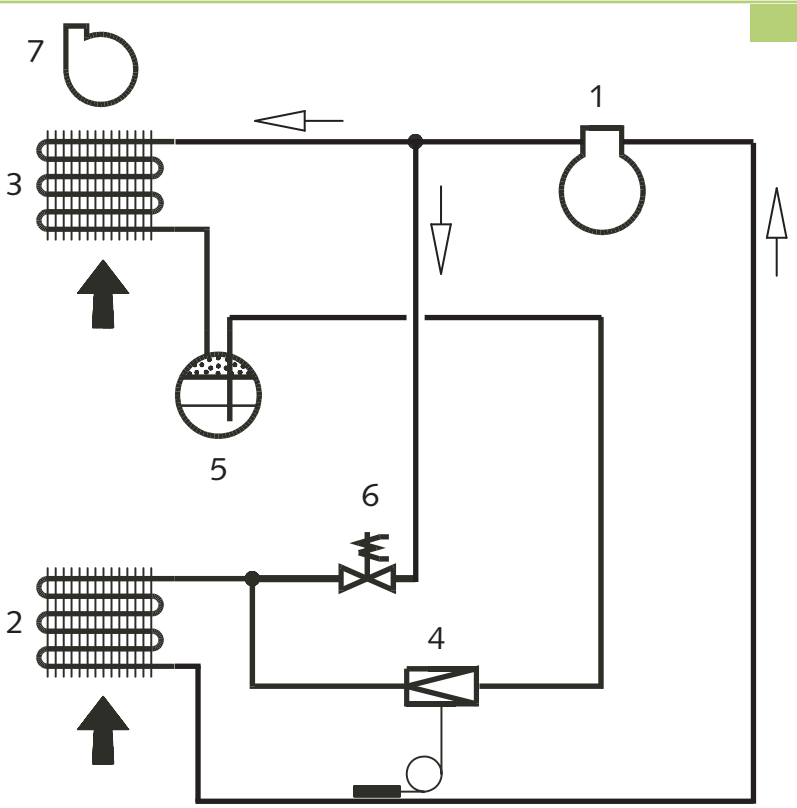
ATTENTION

Prior to carrying out maintenance or repairs, the unit must always be disconnected from the supply.

REMKO SLE 40-80

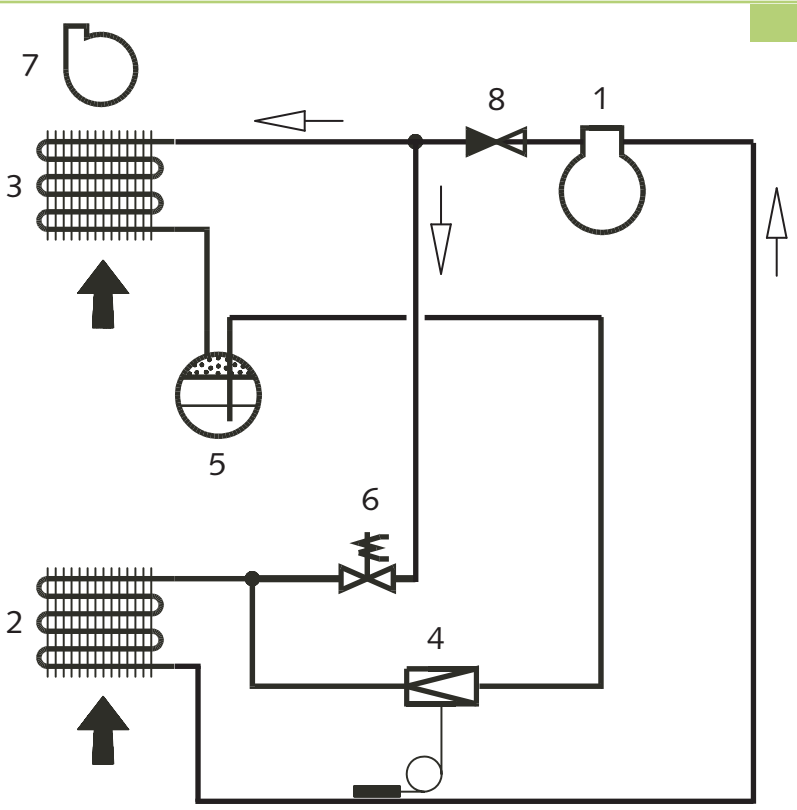
Refrigeration circuit

SLE 40



Legend:
1. Compressor
2. Evaporator
3. Condenser
4. Thermal expansion valve
5. Dry filter
6. Solenoid valve
7. Fan

SLE 60 and SLE 80

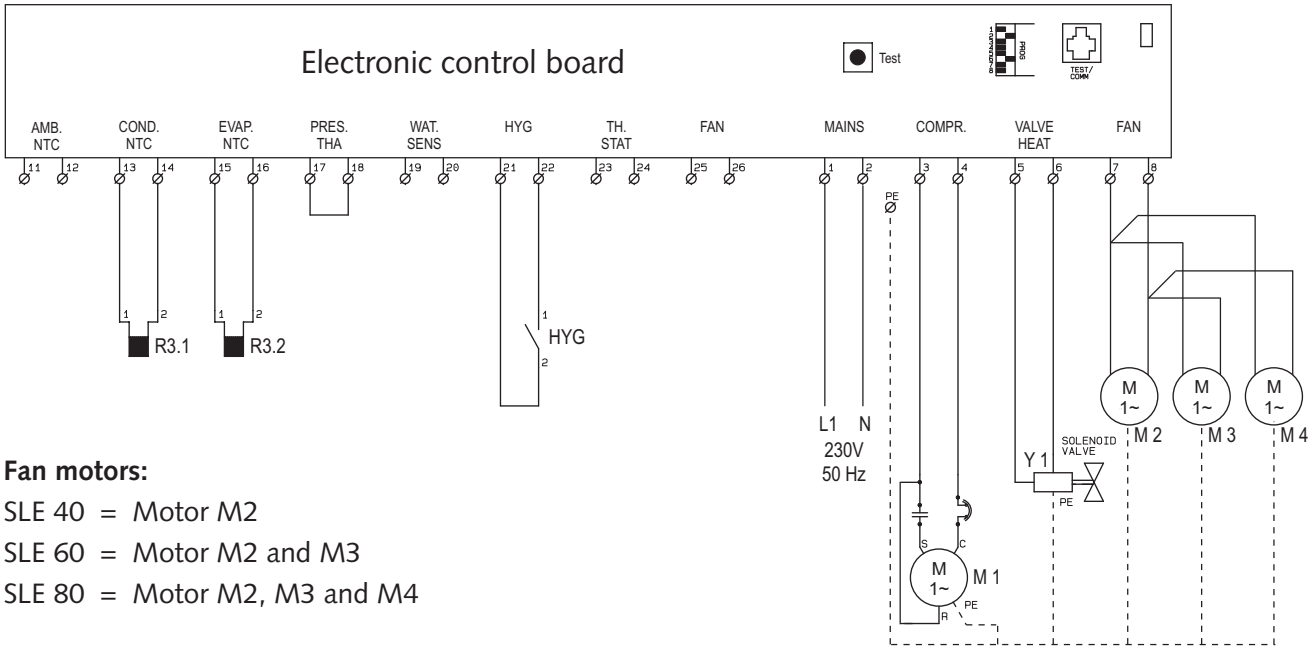


Legend:
1. Compressor
2. Evaporator
3. Condenser
4. Thermal expansion valve
5. Dry filter
6. Solenoid valve
7. Fan
8. Non-return valve

We reserve the right to make dimensional and design changes in the interest of technical advances.

Electrical wiring diagram

SLE 40 - SLE 80



Fan motors:

SLE 40 = Motor M2
SLE 60 = Motor M2 and M3
SLE 80 = Motor M2, M3 and M4

Legend:

HYG = Hygrostat
M 1 = Compressor
M 2 = Fan motor 1
M 3 = Fan motor 2
M 4 = Fan motor 3
Y 1 = Solenoid valve
R3.1 = Condenser sensor
R3.2 = Evaporator sensor

Constant ventilation:

If constant air circulation is required, i.e. independent of dehumidification, a jumper can be connected between terminals **25 and 26**.

The fan or fans then operate without any control and monitoring in a continuous mode.

External hygrostat:

Recommended for frequent humidity variation is the installation of an external hygrostat which is available as an accessory.

Disconnect the integrated **hygrostat** at terminals **21 and 22**.

Install the external hygrostat at a suitable location in the room to be dehumidified and connect to terminals **21 and 22**.

The output voltage on terminals **21 and 22** is **12V**.

⚠ ATTENTION

Prior to carrying out maintenance or repairs, the unit must always be disconnected from the supply.

NOTE

A disconnector switch should be installed in the supply connection at a suitable and easily accessible location.

NOTE

Only authorised specialists may install and carry out maintenance work on the units!

We reserve the right to make dimensional and design changes in the interest of technical advances.

REMKO SLE 40-80

Diagram of unit SLE 40 - 80

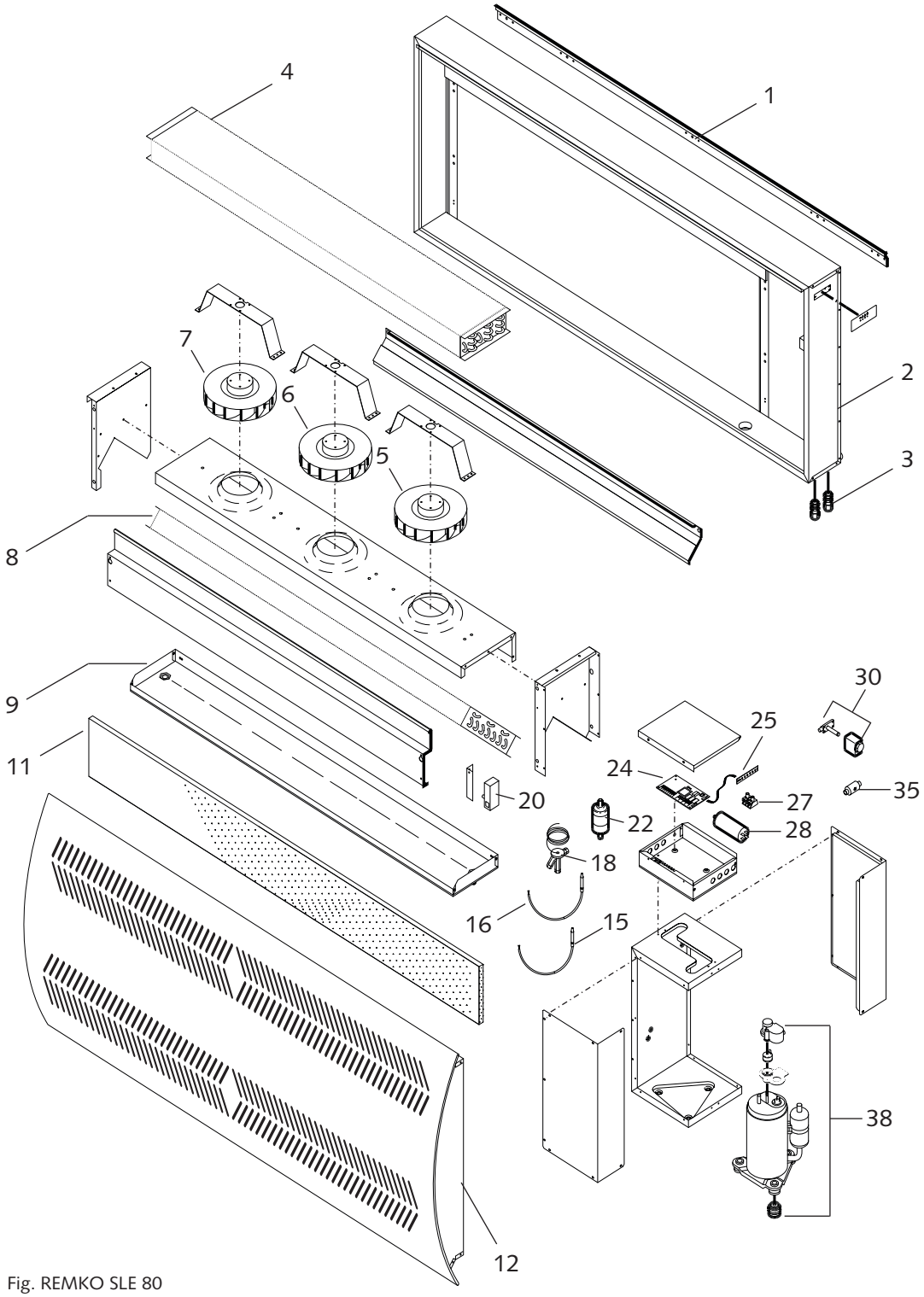


Fig. REMKO SLE 80

We reserve the right to make dimensional and design changes in the interest of technical advances.

Spare parts list

No.	Designation	SLE 40	SLE 60	SLE 80
		EDP No.	EDP No.	EDP No.
1	Wall bracket	1109144	1109165	1109177
2	Housing rear	1109145	1109166	1109178
3	Cable gland	1109129	1109129	1109129
4	Condenser	1109146	1109167	1109179
5	Fan complete with 800mm cable	1109147	1109147	1109147
6	Fan complete with 1200mm cable	— —	1109168	1109168
7	Fan complete with 1600mm cable	— —	— —	1109180
8	Evaporator	1109148	1109169	1109181
9	Condensate tray, complete	1109149	1109170	1109182
11	Suction filter	1109150	1109171	1109183
12	Front panel	1109151	1109172	1109184
15	Evaporator sensor (metal)	1109160	1109160	1109111
16	Condenser sensor	1109161	1109161	1109161
18	Thermo valve	1109158	1109173	1109185
20	Hygrostat	1109115	1109115	1109115
22	Dry filter	1109157	1109157	1109157
24	Control board	1109152	1109152	1109152
25	Diode board with cable	1109154	1109154	1109154
27	Terminal, two-pole	1109155	1109155	1109155
28	Capacitor	1109156	1109156	1109156
30	Solenoid valve, complete	1109110	1109110	1109110
35	Non-return valve	— —	1109176	1109176
38	Compressor, complete	1109162	1109174	1109186

When ordering spare parts, please always also quote the serial number (see rating plate) in addition to the EDP No.!

REMKO SLE 40-80

Intended use

The units are designed and equipped for dehumidification purposes.

The manufacturer is not liable for any damage attributed to failure to observe the manufacturer's instructions or applicable statutory requirements or unauthorised changes to the unit.

NOTE

Use for any other purpose than that described in these operating instructions is not permitted.
Failure to observe this rule will invalidate all liability and warranty.

ATTENTION

Copyright
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Customer service and warranty

A precondition for any warranty claims is that the dealer or his customer has completed and returned the enclosed **"Warranty Document"** to REMKO GmbH & Co. KG at the time of sale and commissioning of the units.

The units have been repeatedly tested for perfect functioning.
If malfunctions should occur that cannot be remedied by troubleshooting, your specialised dealer or contract partner should be contacted.

NOTE

Only authorised specialists may carry out adjustments and maintenance.

Important information on recycling

The units are operated with environmentally-friendly and ozone neutral refrigerant R407C.
In accordance with legal and locally applicable requirements, the mixture of refrigerant and oil contained in the unit must be disposed of properly.

Environmental protection and recycling

Disposal of packaging

Think of the environment when disposing of the packaging material.
Our units are carefully packed for transport and delivered in sturdy cardboard packaging on a wooden pallet, if necessary.
The packaging materials are environmentally-friendly and can be recycled.
By reusing packaging material, you make a valuable contribution towards waste reduction and the conservation of raw materials.
Only dispose of packaging material at the facilities provided.

Disposal of old unit

Our production is subject to constant quality controls.

Only high-quality materials are used, the majority of which are recyclable.

Make your contribution towards environmental protection by disposing of your old unit in an environmentally-friendly manner.

Only dispose of your old unit at an authorised recycling facility or similar.

R 407C
HCFC FREE

EC Declaration of conformity

CE

We herewith declare that the following dehumidifier complies with the pertinent requirements of the respective EC directive(s) due to its design and construction in the marketed version.

Important information:
This declaration will be rendered null and void if the unit is used, installed or maintained improperly or any unauthorised changes are made to the supplied unit.

Name of manufacturer	:	**REMKO GmbH & Co. KG** Air Conditioning and Heating Technology Im Seelenkamp 12 D - 32791 Lage
Unit (machine) design	:	Permanently installed dehumidifier
Series	:	**REMKO SLE 40 - SLE 80**
Serial number	:	731.....; 732.....; 733.....
Application directives	:	MA - RL 89/392/EEC Machinery Directive [98/37/EC] NS - RL 73/23/EEC Low Voltage Directive EMC – RL 89/336/EEC EMC Directive
Reference standards	:	EN 292 - 1; EN 292 - 2; EN 294; EN 349; EN 60204 - 1; EN 810; DIN 45635 - 1; EN 60335 - 1; EN 60335 - 2 - 40; EN 50081-1-EMC; EN 50082-1-EMC; EN 55014-1; EN 55014-2; EN 55104; EN 61000 - 3 - 2; EN 61000 - 3 - 3;

Lage, 21 March 2007

REMKO GmbH & Co. KG

ppa .....

Signature (Technical Manager)

REMKO SLE 40-80

Maintenance log

Model: ..... **Serial No.:** .....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Unit cleaned - externally																				
Unit cleaned - internally																				
Condenser cleaned																				
Evaporator cleaned																				
Fan function checked																				
Unit checked for damage																				
Protective devices checked																				
All fixing screws checked																				
Electrical safety check																				
Test run																				

Remarks: .....

.....

.....

.....

1. Date: .... Signature	2. Date: .... Signature	3. Date: .... Signature	4. Date: .... Signature	5. Date: .... Signature
6. Date: .... Signature	7. Date: .... Signature	8. Date: .... Signature	9. Date: .... Signature	10. Date: .... Signature
11. Date: .... Signature	12. Date: .... Signature	13. Date: .... Signature	14. Date: .... Signature	15. Date: .... Signature
16. Date: .... Signature	17. Date: .... Signature	18. Date: .... Signature	19. Date: .... Signature	20. Date: .... Signature

The unit must only be serviced by authorised specialists in compliance with the statutory requirements.

Technical Data

Series		SLE 40	SLE 60	SLE 80
Daily dehumidification capacity at 30°C and 80% relative humidity	Litre/day	50.4	70.8	100.8
Daily dehumidification capacity at 30°C and 60% relative humidity	Litre/day	32.2	43.2	64.0
Operating temperature range	°C	10 to 36		
Humidity operating range	% rel. humidity	40 to 100		
Air capacity	m^3/h	250	500	750
Power supply	V/Hz	230/1~/50		
Max. power consumption	kW	0.72	1.05	1.65
Max. rated power consumption	A	2.8	4.3	7.2
Refrigerant		R407C		
Refrigerant quantity	kg	0.6	0.95	1.6
Sound pressure level L_{pA} 1m [1)]	dB (A)	47	49	51
Depth	mm	315	315	315
Width	mm	950	1260	1800
Height	mm	800	800	800
Weight	kg	60	74	101
EDP No.		615400	615600	615800

1) Noise measurement DIN 45635 - 13 - Category 3

We reserve the right to make dimensional and design changes in the interest of technical advances.

REMKO EUROPE-WIDE

… and somewhere near you!

Take advantage of our experience and consulting services

Consulting
Through intensive training, we ensure that the expert knowledge of our consultants is always up-to-date. This has given us the reputation of being more than just a good, reliable supplier: REMKO, a partner
who helps solve problems.

Sales
REMKO not only has an extensive sales network in Germany and abroad, but also unusually highly qualified sales experts.
REMKO field representatives are more than just salesmen: they must also be customer consultants in air conditioning and heating technology.

Customer service
Our units operate precisely and reliably. If a fault should occur, REMKO Customer Service is there to help you. Our extensive network of experienced specialist dealers guarantees our customers a fast and reliable service at all times.

REMKO GmbH & Co. KG
Air Conditioning and
Heating Technology

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Subject to technical changes, information supplied without liability!